

DAVIS BROTHERS UNDERNIGHTMENT IN MANY CHARGES

Grand Jury Finds True
Bills for Forgery and
Embezzlement.

REPRESENTS FEW
OF DEFALCATIONS

Complainants Mentioned But
Small Percentage of Victims,
Says District Attorney.

John C. Davis and his brother, Martin T. Davis, were indicted by the grand jury today on charges alleging the embezzlement and misappropriation of vast sums of money, forgery and the uttering of the forged papers, and false pretenses.

The Davis brothers' business in questionable high finance came to an abrupt close last week with a deluge of complaints from residents of Washington, Alexandria, and other cities, who claimed they had been mulcted of varying sums, the aggregate of which is estimated at \$250,000 to \$750,000.

Five true bills charging embezzlement and two charging forgery and utterance were returned against John C. Davis. Embezzlement from the Potomac Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary, and on March 6, 1909, he gave a forged note for \$1,000 to W. E. Sisson, of Alexandria, and on March 11, 1909, he gave a forged note for \$1,000 to R. L. Wilkerson, of Alexandria, and on March 12, 1909, he gave a forged note for \$1,000 to Mrs. Nellie McKee.

The embezzlement charges against John C. Davis are as follows: From Anita C. Graevae, March 8, 1909, \$10,455; March 10, \$3,547; March 11, \$1,250, and May 1, \$14,302; from Wade H. Atkinson, May 1, \$1,000; from Mrs. Nellie McKee, March 11, 1909, \$1,000; from R. L. Wilkerson, Alexandria, March 12, \$1,000; May 1, \$3,000, and from William E. Sisson, Alexandria, July 5, 1908, \$3,800; October 24, 1908, \$1,450; May 1, 1909, \$5,700.

The charges of forgery and utterance against John C. Davis assert that on July 8, 1908, he gave a forged note of \$1,000 to W. E. Sisson, of Alexandria; that on December 2, 1908, he gave a forged note for \$1,000 to R. L. Wilkerson, of Alexandria; and on March 12, 1909, a note for \$1,000 giving them to Mrs. Anita Graevae.

The other indictment for forgery and utterance against John C. Davis contains eight counts, and alleges that on October 15, 1908, he drew a note for \$1,000, and on October 21, a note for \$250 to W. E. Sisson; that on March 11, 1909, he forged a note for \$1,000, and on March 12, 1909, a note for \$1,000 giving them to Mrs. Anita Graevae.

Misappropriation.

The indictment against Martin T. Davis alleges that on May 1, 1909, he misappropriated \$3,000 from the Potomac Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer.

False pretenses is alleged in another indictment against John C. Davis charging that on May 4, 1909, he obtained \$250 from W. E. Sisson, of Alexandria, by an alleged chattel mortgage, and offered upon a boat that belongs to Thomas A. Owen, who says he has been made the duped of the Davis brothers, and whose name appears on many of the notes which are said to be forgeries.

The joint indictment against the brothers alleges that on March 6, 1909, an entry for \$250 was forged to the credit of Mrs. Nellie McKee in a passbook of the Potomac Building and Loan Association.

In speaking of the indictments today, District Attorney Daniel W. Baker said: "The indictments returned today represent only a few of the charges pending in this office against the Davis brothers. It is expected that indictments will be returned in every case, as such a course would be unnecessary to obtain a sufficient number of indictments susceptible of clear proof to insure the conviction of the defendants and punishment commensurate with their extensive fraudulent acts."

To Be Complete.

"The investigation will continue until the whole field of frauds covered by the defendants is thoroughly understood by this office. No doubt in the near future other indictments will be returned."

The indictments against John C. Davis, although they cover large sums received by him, yet they represent a small portion of the moneys fraudulently obtained.

"It is proper to add that when these frauds first came to the attention of the office it at first appeared that Thomas A. Owen was a party to them. He was therefore arrested along with the two Davis brothers. But a thorough investigation has developed that Mr. Owen is absolutely innocent of any criminality in connection with the fraudulent operations of John C. Davis. Indeed, it would seem that no person

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WEATHER REPORT.

The weather in the Eastern and Southeastern States will be fair to-night and Friday, but with more or less cloudiness in the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic States. In the Lake region and the upper Ohio valley the weather will be unsettled, with showers tonight or Friday.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair and warm tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness; light south to southwest winds.

TEMPERATURES.
8 a. m. 57
9 a. m. 60
10 a. m. 62
11 a. m. 65
Noon 68
1 p. m. 70
2 p. m. 72
3 p. m. 74

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises 4:58
Sun sets 7:04

TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 2:36 a. m. and 2:29 p. m.
Low tide, 8:35 a. m. and 9:16 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 3:08 a. m. and 3:27 p. m.
Low tide, 9:46 a. m. and 10:15 p. m.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER.
HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. May 12.—Potomac little cloudy and Shenandoah clear today.

WASHINGTON MILK IS CALLED UNSAFE

Nathan Straus Says One
Sample of Eighteen Is
Tuberculous.

INFECTION FOUND
IN MANY DAIRIES

Fight on White Plague Making
No Headway, Paper
Asserts.

Washington dairies are again the object of a vigorous attack by Nathan Straus, the New York merchant-philanthropist, who declares that his recent investigations into the milk supply here disclosed that one out of every eighteen samples was tuberculous, and that one out of every ten dairies supplied tuberculous milk.

The statements made by Mr. Straus, who is one of the leaders in the national campaign against the white plague, were contained in a letter read at the fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which opened at the New Willard this morning.

Another startling and unwelcome statement by Mr. Straus is that the recent vigorous campaign against tuberculosis has so far failed to check the ravages of the disease. He backs up his assertion by official statistics from the New York health department, showing an increase of 33 per cent in two years in cases of tuberculosis in the city which Dr. Koch, the famous German scientist, described as leading the whole world in the fight against the disease.

Mr. Straus is a leading advocate of pasteurization as the only sure method of freeing milk of the danger of tuberculous infection. In this it will be remembered that at the international congress on tuberculosis, held in this city last November, the New York philanthropist, was antagonized by Dr. Koch, whose contention is that the relation between animal and human tubercle bacilli is too indefinite to make the former a menace to the human being.

In reference to the alleged impurity

STATEMENTS OF NATHAN STRAUS

"Investigations in Washington showed one out of every eighteen samples of milk taken to be tuberculous, and that one out of every ten dairies supplied tuberculous milk."

"The situation is far too serious for any further pottering over quibbles about a microscopic difference in the appearance of the tubercle bacilli found in man and those found in cows."

"Every tuberculous cow is either an active or a potential center of infection."

of the Washington milk supply, Mr. Straus says:

"Investigation in Washington showed one out of every eighteen samples of milk taken to be tuberculous, and that one out of every ten dairies supplied tuberculous milk. Dr. Schroeder has shown that milk is not only infected when the cow's udder is diseased, but that one tuberculous cow may infect the milk of the entire herd."

Mr. Straus attributes the increase of tuberculosis in New York to the fact that the dangers of infected milk have been ignored and almost the entire attention of medical men has been turned to tuberculous patients as the chief source of infection.

"Prevention that deals only with infection that may come from the tuberculous patient, and ignores the mischief wrought by the tuberculous dairy cow, is the sort that we have had, and it has failed to prevent a 33 per cent increase in the number of victims of the disease."

Mr. Straus would be untrue to the international congress, for which it is responsible, if it were to rest content with this sort of prevention, for that congress unanimously decreed that measures are to be continued against bovine tuberculosis and its transmission to man."

The situation is far too serious for any further pottering over quibbles about a microscopic difference in the appearance of the tubercle bacilli found in man and those found in cows. Dr. Koch, whose contention is that the relation between animal and human tubercle bacilli is too indefinite to make the former a menace to the human being, is the sort that we have had, and it has failed to prevent a 33 per cent increase in the number of victims of the disease."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

GREAT RECEPTION GIVEN THE WRIGHTS PARK COMMISSION URGED BY ARTISTS

Dayton Suspends Business
to Welcome Aviators.
Back Home.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 12.—Only those who had to worked in Dayton today. Most of the population just waited for the train on which the Wright brothers were due to arrive home after their triumphant stay in Europe. Dayton has planned the greatest celebration in its history, for the aeronauts, who, with their sister, Katherine Wright, left New York at 6:25 last night over the Pennsylvania.

When their train reached the city limits, cannons stationed at Wolf creek made the first noise of the welcome. Whistles of the factories that have made Dayton famous, then took up the din. Other cannons joined at intervals of one minute, and for half an hour there was a racket that ought to have left no doubt in the inventors' minds about the way they are regarded in their city home.

Their aged father, Bishop Milton Wright, was the first to greet them as they left the train, but after him came hundreds of friends.

The everybody joined the procession through the principal streets to the Wright home, on Hawthorne street. School children lined the route of the march, and the city fathers, in the path of the conquerors of the air. Nearly every building along the way was decorated.

At the Wright house, Albert Shearer, who gave the Wrights their first job, twenty-seven years ago, delivered the official speech of welcome. In the evening there will be an informal reception.

The formal welcome home will occur next month, when notables have been asked to be present from all parts of the country.

INJURED AERONAUT
NEARLY RECOVERED

ROME, May 12.—Lieutenant Calderara, who was severely injured last week while flying a Wright aeroplane, left the hospital today.

He is rapidly recovering and expects to resume his flights before the end of the month.

The machine in which he met with the mishap is undergoing repairs, which will be complete as soon as several pieces of special timber arrive from England.

BALLOON PREPARED
FOR RACES IN JUNE

CANTON, Ohio, May 12.—The balloon Cleveland is now being overhauled, preparatory to being shipped to Indianapolis for the American balloon race in June.

J. H. Wade, Jr., and A. H. Morgan, who started out to cross Lake Erie and make a new long distance record yesterday, explained their failure to make the trip by the claim that the apparatus of the balloon was out of order. The aeronauts landed near Ravenna, Ohio, last night.

Pennsylvania Limited To Chicago, No Extra Fare. Leaves Union Station, Washington, Pennsylvania Railroad, 11:56 a. m. Through sleeping car. Chicago Limited with sleeping car. Leaves at 3:45 p. m. No extra fare. Adv.

BUREAU IS VOTING ON DREARILIGHT SCHEDULE OF WORK

Interior Department Em-
ployes Taking Poll on
Several Plans.

WOMEN UNFRIENDLY
TO EARLY RISING

Advocates Would Modify English
Idea, Not Changing
Clocks.

The question of permitting the Government department to enjoy the benefits of the "daylight hours" scheme has already been considered by Cabinet officers. It is said today it was considered at a recent Cabinet meeting, with the result that it has been decided to allow the employees in the various departments to decide how they will determine the matter.

To this end, some of the departments are already taking steps to determine employees' wishes on the question of whether they will adopt the scheme. Among employees of the Interior Department, for instance, it was explained that a poll is to be taken to determine whether work shall begin at 8:30 and close at 2; begin at 7 and close at 2:30; begin at 7:30 and close at 3; begin at 8 and close at 3:30; begin at 8:30 and close at 4, or continue under present hours, beginning at 9 and closing at 4:30. This project contemplates the adoption of modified hours for the months of June, July, and August.

Women Against Change.

"I have some doubts whether a poll on such a series of propositions will result in a majority for any change," said an employee of the department today. "The men are generally favorable to beginning and closing work earlier, but as a rule I have found the women opposed to going to work earlier. They don't go to ball games much, and they insist that they do want to sleep in the morning."

The movement for more daylight has been making much progress in Western cities. Cincinnati is starting in on it with a general indorsement and much enthusiasm, and in Indianapolis it has gone so far that stores and factories are arranging to adopt the plan, and employers and employees are co-operating to make it a success.

As to the Government departments, the development of the women's opposition has caused some disappointment, but those who favor the scheme believe that with further agitation and better understanding of the benefits, they will modify their opinions.

There is no desire to enforce such a reform in the departments unless public opinion among the employees themselves favors it. No such completed project as turning back the clock hand is contemplated for the present at least, because this, inaugurated in a single city, might get a cold and standard time hopelessly asked.

Progress in England.

The project has made excellent progress in England, where, however, there is said to be more need for it than here, because England is farther north, and the possible gain is greater.

The daylight conservators propose simply this: That, beginning in the spring, the clock shall be set back a half hour. On the first day of each of March, April, and May, and working hours be set back with it. Thus, on March 1 the clock will be set back a half hour; people who the day before had started work at 7 o'clock would begin and get done a half hour earlier. A month later they would set up another half hour, and then a third.

Hour and Half Earlier.

By May 1 they would be going to work an hour and a half earlier than on March 1, and incidentally, they would be getting done with the day's work that much earlier. People who stop work now at 5 o'clock, and after dining find that there is little left of daylight for rest and recreation, would have an hour and a half of it saved to them. They would get done with their work an hour and a half earlier, sun time, and would have a long, comfortable evening for recreation. It would, for instance, make it possible that part of the day which is devoted to work, so that as much as possible of daylight shall be kept at the last end of the day, in one solid block, to be utilized for recreation purposes.

Back to the Winter.

The other end of the plan is to begin September 1 and push the clock hands forward a half hour the first of September, October, and November. This would restore what was gained in the summer season. It amounts to shifting backward in the spring, and forward in the autumn, that part of the day which is devoted to work, so that as much as possible of daylight shall be kept at the last end of the day, in one solid block, to be utilized for recreation purposes.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS
"WIRELESS WORKERS"

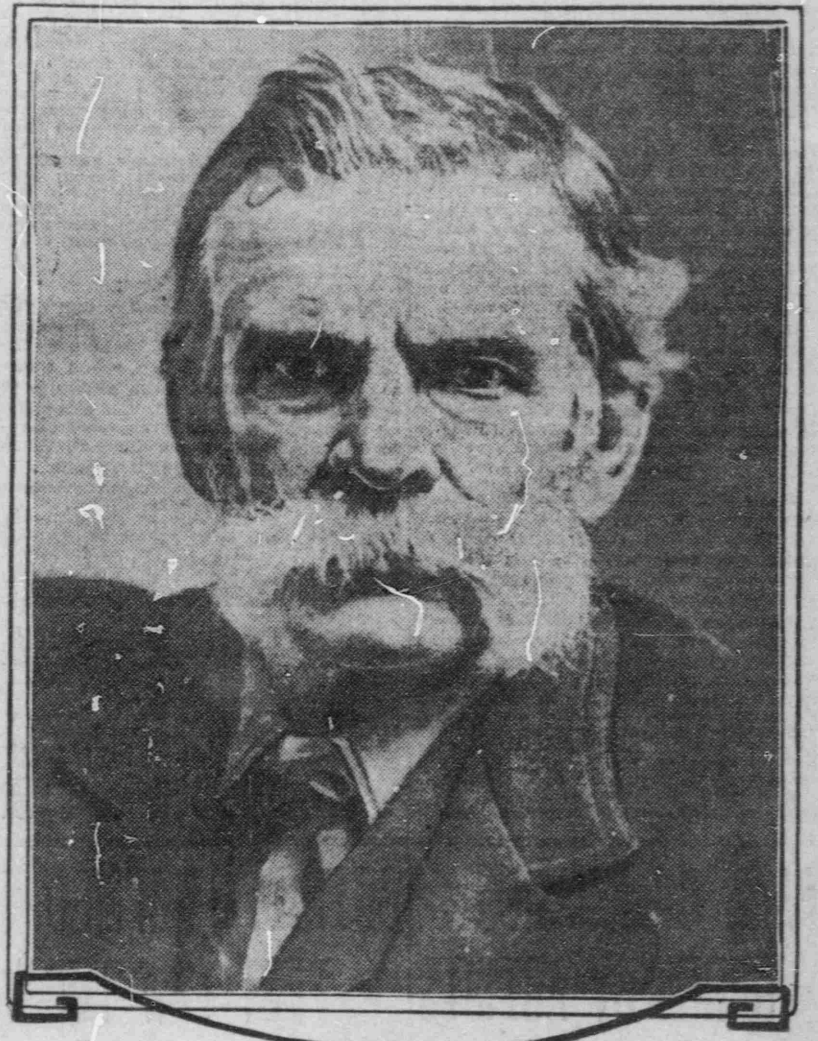
Workers in wireless telegraphy and telephony were today raised from the class of amateurs to the dignity of professional men. Uncle Sam needs them.

To secure eligibles for a position as an electrical expert in the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, the United States Civil Service Commission today announced a special examination to be held on June 9. The position now vacant will pay a salary of \$5,000 and those who take that part of the day which is devoted to work, so that as much as possible of daylight shall be kept at the last end of the day, in one solid block, to be utilized for recreation purposes.

The examination covers a wide technical ground. Candidates will be examined in general technical subjects, in special experience with wireless telegraphy and telephony and original research. The duties of the position will be to have charge of the laboratory which tests instruments pertaining to wireless telegraphy, and develops special methods of wireless signaling.

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GRAND DUKE BOGUS, EMBASSY BELIEVES



JOHANN SALVATOR.

ORTH IS CALLED BOLD IMPOSTOR WILLARD TO SEEK IMMEDIATE TRIAL

Austrian Diplomats Declare
Johann Salvator Is Merely
a Pretender.

Latest developments today convince Baron Louis Ambrosy, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, that Johann Salvator, the Painesville (Ohio) machinist who has disappeared, after declaring that he was the long missing Grand Duke of Tuscany, cousin of the Emperor of Austria, is an impostor.

The Baron pointed out that by a co-incidence John Orth, or Johann Salvator, made his alleged identity known just a few days after the embassy had received official advice from the Austrian Government that a man, answering the description of the Painesville machinist, had presented himself to the consul general of the Austrian Government at Montreal, Canada, as the missing duke and demanded that he be given money and furnished with transportation home.

The man who appeared at Montreal gave his name as Baron Bots. This was declared by the consul general, who was notified it sent a letter by mail to the embassy here telling of the incident, describing the impostor and notifying the Washington embassy to be on the lookout for the fellow.

Baron Ambrosy denied emphatically that the Austrian Government does not regard seriously the various claimants who have appeared in the last few months later they would set up another half hour, and then a third.

RUSSIAN DIRECTOR
OF POLICE GUILTY

M. Lapukhin Sentenced to Five
Years' Imprisonment

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—M. Lapukhin, former director of the secret police, was today convicted of belonging to a criminal association, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The czar's approval of the sentence must be obtained before it becomes effective.

Lapukhin's specific offense consisted in betraying Elagor Afef, one of the most valued members of the secret police, to the terrorists.

RIVER IS DRAGGED
FOR MISSING MAN

No Trace Found of Civil Engineer
Who Disappeared From
Detroit Hotel.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Assisted by police and river men, Harbor Master Ellison today began dragging the river for the body of Frank S. Curtis, a Detroit civil engineer who disappeared from the Wayne Hotel several days ago while suffering from severe headache.

He is believed to have wandered out on the docks near the Michigan Central station.

TONOPAH DANCE HALL
BURNED TO GROUND

TONOPAH, Nev., May 12.—The Casino music hall, the best known resort of the kind in the West, formerly the training quarters of Joe Gans, Marvin Hart, and other fighters, is today being destroyed by fire today.

The building was the object of a recent bitter fight in the Legislature over a bill to abolish dance halls, which was aimed directly at the Tonopah resort. The bill was defeated.

RAYNER LAMBASTS THE "TARIFF LIARS"

IN SENATE SPEECH

Condemns Testimony of
Those With Personal In-
terest in Schedules.

MARYLANDER FORMS
OWN ANANIAS CLUB

Exempts From Membership, How-
ever, Baltimore Men Who
Have Made Protests.

Senator Rayner of Maryland, in a fiery speech before the Senate yesterday afternoon, in which he pleaded for free iron ore, lambasted the tariff liars. He picked up the individuals who are coming to Washington to testify on schedules in which they have a personal interest, and threw them body, boots, and all into a new sort of Ananias Club of his own making.

If he is right, this club includes all the special pleaders for tariff rates, in which they have direct interests and his membership is large, and growing larger daily.

Following a speech by Senator Burrows in which the Michigan man spoke against free iron ore, Rayner took the floor and urged that the tariff be removed. He was proceeding to demonstrate that removal of the duty would be of benefit to the iron industries along the Atlantic coast and east of the Allegheny mountains for the reason that these industries could then avail themselves of Cuban ore.

Senator Smith of Michigan interrupted to say that Mr. Schwab had said in his testimony that the removal of the duty on ore would make no difference in the price of the manufactured product.

Starts Things.

"I do not believe a word of what he said," declared Senator Rayner. "This country is filled with tariff lies from one end of it to the other. There seems to be something about the tariff that perverts the truth."

"Does that apply to the importer as well as the producer?" asked Senator Dick of Ohio.

"I have no credence in any one who testifies about schedules in which he has a personal interest," continued Rayner. "I never saw anything like the situation in Washington today. You can't get the truth out of any one. I have seen a good deal of the consideration of the tariff by Congress, but I never met such a congregation of liars as is in the streets of this Capital today. The strange thing about these people is that they are all liars with a vengeance on both sides of the same question."

He had read resolutions of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Baltimore Board of Trade, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association in favor of free iron ore. Senator Dick asked if these people were liars, and the newspaper extracts he had read in favor of free ore were lies.

Rayner applied to the resolutions of the commercial bodies came from parties personally disinterested. They did not have the personal interest in the matter like the steel corporation and various steel companies.

Dick Takes Hand.

"You said that all witnesses on this subject must be liars?" said Dick.

"I did not make so broad a statement as that," was the reply, amid laughter. "But pretty close to it. If it were a court of justice I would not accept as true the testimony of parties personally interested in any matter that was in Coroner's inquest."

Willard has said that his act was caused by the persistent refusal of the son-in-law, more than twice the age of the little girl, to disclose her whereabouts or to permit her to return to her parents. It is claimed, Beck agreed that she should do so at the time of the marriage three weeks prior to the shooting.

Trial Date Uncertain.

The District Attorney's office was unable to say today whether Willard should be given immediate trial. Although no defense has been definitely outlined by Mr. Taylor, it is believed that the unwritten law, re-enforced by a plea of temporary and mental irresponsibility will be offered in Willard's behalf.

PLOT IS DISCOVERED
TO OVERTHROW DIAZ

Plan of Revolutionists Found by
Federal Grand Jury in
Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 12.—A plot to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico and to execute all the principal officials of the republic is said to have been disclosed by the United States grand jury now in session in Tombstone investigating the cases of the Mexican revolutionists, Rivera, Villaret, and Magou.

The three men were arrested at Los Angeles last year. Letters were read to the jury, it is said, showing that they, at the head of a revolutionary band, planned to raid Cananea, Mexico, secure 2,000 rifles there and then march on the city of Nogales.

It was proposed, the letters showed, to make Nogales the headquarters from which to direct general military operations against the Diaz government.

DEESTRICT SKULE
HELD BY Y. M. C. A.

"Put down three and carry one" is being echoed through the home of the Y. M. C. A. today. The memory of the performance of "Deestrick Skule" last evening will remain for many days to come.

The entertainment was given for the benefit of the members of the association in the gymnasium and was a great success. The pupils and teacher were all taken from the members.

BIG FIGHT NEAR
OVER IRON TARIFF

One of the great struggles of the session on the tariff bill is close at hand. This is the one over iron and steel schedules. It is expected the fight will be most bitter and prolonged, as many Western Senators are being urged by their constituents to compel the lowering of these duties.

The iron and steel schedules have been reached by the Senate, and when the session opened today Senator Burrows of Michigan took the floor to protest against free iron ore, which was a provision of the House bill. The present duty on iron ore is 40 cents per ton. The House provided